INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Important Successes of the Rebels.

THE CITY OF LOO-CHOW TAKEN.

The Whole Province of Gnan-Hwuy in the Hands of Thae-Ping-Wang.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Shanghao Correspondence.
SHANGHAN, CHINA, March 14, 1854.
Progress of Hostilities at Shanghac—Little Likelihood of their Speedy Termination—Samqua Providing for his Ecentual Flight—Important successes of the Rebel Chief The City of Loo Chow lost to the Imperialists—An American Amongst the Triads—Chinese Warfare.
Nothing positive has taken place between the bestegers

Nothing positive has taken place between the bestegers or besteged at this city since my last. The large additional force received by the Taoutae Samqua (imperial) have not yet been induced to make battle, for the simple reason that Samqua's exchequer, like his imperial master's, is too low to afford just now a few thousand carolus dollars, and imperial soldiers rarely fight without the money first.
On the 8th inst. the imperialists made an attack upon

some houses, which were outside but under the walls from which the Triads had been in the habit of exchang tes across the river; they were soon taken burnt. In this skirmish some ten or twelve were killed, and the prisoners taken by the Triads were burnt alive.
The day following a sally was made from the little cast
gate upon the encampment of the imperialists, but not
much damage was incurred by either party. Thus they
have been going on for months.

The Trieds are in comfortable quarters within the city, plenty of chow chow and money, and will therefore make no imprudent effort beyond the walls. The imperialists are a miscrable, cowardly, badly armed set, not one in ten having even a match lock musket, while the Triads in the city are well armed, and most of them have fought all their lives for their chow chow in the ranks of pirates. Those men have no home to go to if they were driven out of the city, and if it were taken they know full well that Samqua would murder every man, woman and child. Therefore, although Samqua's forces are triple the number of the Triads, none expect him to take

and child. Therefore, although Samqua's forces are triple the number of the Triads, none expect him to take the citr, for it would require more valor and courage than has ever yet been shown by imperial soldiers.

This city will, therefore, remain for some time pretty much as it is now. Samqua, to preserve the heads of his sons, who are held at Peking as hostages for his good be havior, will keep up a show of resistance until he hears of the fall of that great capital, and then he will take himself off to some of the islands, where he has sent a large amount of money to console himself with, and administer to his wants during his banishment. This provision shows what he must think of the probable result of this rebellion, and it smacks much of Yankee foresight, or of a "look before you leap." He was originally a Hong merchant, and, as is the custom in China—not being alterary man or an agriculturist—he was excluded from official distinction. But the English war was such a drain upon the imperial exchequer, that Samqua, for the sum of \$100,000, received a peacock festher with the Inoutaealip (governorship) of this city, as also the Supreme Judgeship of this province. Now he has presented the government with about \$40,000 more, and has received in return two or three more honevary degrees. Thus even the Chinese shange their customs when forced by necessity, by granting to the rich alone, in time of war, what they could never obtain in time of peace. To maintain their power over the miserable rabble, they resert to all kinds of extortion, better known in China as "aqueexing," and they share in the report the most signal defeast as a most triumphant success.

Below is an extra of the latest news from the North China Berald of the 11th of March, which goes to show that the army of Thae ping-wang is still advancing, and have not met with a single obstacle worth yof notice—"We have just received a file of the Peking Gazeliu up to the 30th of January, proving, as we suspeated, that the proclamation of Shing-paou, regar

and join his forces to those of Shing-paon, to make one grand attack upon the rebels' position. The Emperor adds, that if Shing-paon holds back and does not exert himself, because Tang kih lin sin has been ordered to advance, thus throwing the responsibility off himself upon the last named officer, he will chop off his head without corresponse.

"The Gasette also contains important news from Gnan-hway, in which province the city of Loo-chow was taken on the 14th of January, and the Lieutenant-Governor Kenny-chung yuen, was slain in its defence. The Em-peror is therefore plunged into the deopest grief and in-dignation, and has ordered the general in command in that province, Shoo-hing a, to be degraded from office. "The Thoutse of this place, Woo-keen chany, has con-tributed 20,000 tasls towards the war, for which he is to be rewarded."

expect to know in a few days more whether it is "open" or "fight."

Dr. Martin (who was spoken of in my last as one of the leading spirits in the Triad camp) has left his comrades in this cify. The cause is not known, but it is supposed his intemperate habits have broken their confidence in him. Often he has headed a saily from the gates, with a handful of men, against a thousand of Imperialists, and in no instance has he ever been captured, or received other than flesh wounds. Of these he is full. His personal daring and valor would have won from a civilized nation their everlasting gratitude; but the Chinese respect him not, but fear him, thinking him a terrible "foreign devil." He says he is from Carthage, Ohi; is a physician, and was in the Mexican war; and his story is believed. Altogether he is a most captivating fellow, and it is a pity that his talents should be thrown away upon such vagabonds as the Triad rebels are, who hold this city.

ac di is a pity that his talents should be thrown away upon such vagabonds as the Triad rebels are, who hold this city.

Many stories are told by missionaries of scenes which occurred at the taking of the city, and after, which show bow ridiculous their warfare is. In the streets, which are rarely over six feet wide, it was common to see Chinamen run out of their houses, with shields upon their arms and spears in their hands, and challenge their neighbors to come out and fight them, brandishing all the time ferociously their spears and beating upon their shields, reminding a foreigner more of the sham fights of school boys at home than of anything else. Those who have guns rarely know how to load them. When they use a ball, which is seldom, they chip it off until it will go down into the gun, without rammer, and the consequence is that, if the gun is not held up, the ball will run out. Under these circumstances, one day, in the city a Chinaman with a spear and shield gave chase to another who had a gun; the latter commenced running round a tomb in the shape of a mound, which are commenced to the shape of a mound, which are commenced by his antagonist, he run up on the mound and addined his musket down, the ball ran out, and then the gun went off, whereupon each ran away to attend to some other "rigeon" (business), which seemed of more importance.

**These encounters are common, and hence how ridleuters and the consequence of the counters are common, and hence how ridleuters are common, and hence how ridleuters are common, and hence how ridleuters are common, and hence how ridleuters.

to credit the Triads as a branch of Thee-ping-wang's army, they know better now, and are heartily tired of secing heads, hands and other limbs staring them in the face at every step, and which have been hung up by these wretches to intimidate the cowardly masses. The continual bombarding and defending the city, too, which chave been going on for some mouths, hase become quite annoying, as they seem to effect nothing, save to keep foreign residents in dread of stray balls, which are as common from their artillery as their small arms. As

things now stand all are wishing a change; all are against the Triads for 'heir barbarity, and against the Imperialists for that and their cowardice, and all hope soon to hall the appearance of Thee ping-wang and the establishment of his government, which has in every instance thus far given unbounded satisfaction. ORIENTAL.

CANTON, March 24, 1854.

Summary of the Late Movements and Successes of the Rebel Army—Military Tuct and Intelligence of Thae-ping-wang—Continued Spread of Dissatisfaction Among the Impersalists—The Feeling in Canton and other Cities not yet in Insurrection—The Treaty between Russia and Ja-

Separately from this we have the pleasure to send you our regular advices of markets, and now offer you what little information we can glean respecting the important political movement in the interior and in the north of

Our previous advices acqui inted you with the c of Nankin by Thae-ping-wang, and subsequently with the progress of his army towards Peking. Shortly after the capture of Nankin, you are aware that the city of Shanghae

of Mankin by Thae-ping-wang, and subsequently with the progress of his army towards Peking. Shortly after the capture of Nankin, you are aware that the city of Shanghae was taken by a force that is not distinctly known to be recognized by Thae ping-wang as auxiliary to his own movement. Shanghae is still held by its original captors, and the prospect of its recapture leasens with the decreasin means and spirit of the Imperial officers in its vicinity. We are sorry to say that the long struggle has utterly destroyed the trade of the place; as the shope within the walls have been long closed, even for the most triding business, and the populous suburbs have been burned in successive assaults on the city. But the foreign business, and the populous suburbs have been burned in successive assaults on the city. But the foreign business, and the populous suburbs have been burned in successive assaults on the city of Shanghae is of very great importance to foreign interests.

We have already adverted to the great difficulty there is of procuring information from the interior, or of judging of its credibility when obtained. By all the information we have in our own possession, we are led to the opinion that the army of The-ping wang has been contaully successful; and we candidly say that we are not a little surprised at the tact and intelligence which this leader has shown. We may be incorrectly informed, or misraken in our inforences respecting his movements, but we believe them to be these:—After leaving Wankin and making it defensible, the army was largely increased in numbers, went northward, and occupied the country in the vicinity of Teentsin, which is on the river Petho, at the point of junction with the Imperial canal. The river and the canal are the only important avenues of supply to Peking. Before the army left the vicinity of Nankin, it took, and now holds, the city and post of Chim Kiang, which, being at the junction of the langerial canal with the river Petho, and at the same time advances towards Petho, fr

Hong Kong Correspondence.

Hongkong, March 25, 1854.

Shipping Intelligence—Freight, dc.

I have no information of interest to forward you by this mall. Nothing has as yet been heard from Commodore Perry. The Susquehanna is looked for every moment from Jeddo. The Vincennes and Porpoise, Ringgold's vessels, are here. The American clipper ship Winden and said from Mean reads an 21st nartal with the nizard salled from Macao roads on 21st; parted with the pi-lot at 11 30 A. M. She has on board nearly 2,600 tons, at \$24 per ton. The Sweepstakes and Wild Pigeon are load-ing for America at Whampoa, at from \$18 to \$20 per ton.

ton.

Tonnage continues scarce; £7 for London. The same scarcity of tonnage exists all over the East, and is likely to continue for some time. Nothing new from the North. Freights for California, \$25 per ton; a large number of Chinese emigrants waiting opportunities. A line of steamers between this place and California would near well.

Outrage on the American Flag.

(From the North China Herald, (English paper.) Shanghae, March II, 1884.]

ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN PILOTBOAT.—On Monday evening about dusk, as Mr. Ayer's pilotboat, flying the American flag, was coming up the reach, one of the Taoutac's vessels, the Clown, fired a shot at her. The boat, in which were Mr. Linklater and six Chinese, was soon hailed round under the Compton, and the officer on board ordered the Chinese sailors up on deck and had them tied up to the mainmast, but allowed Mr. Linklater to go away after having overhauled the boat. As soon as Mr. Ayer was informed of this proceeding, he laid his complaint before the United States Gonsul, who referred him to Captain Kelly, and he, accordingly, went on board the United States storeship Plymouth, and Captain Kelly, upon hearing of the assault, very promptly manned a boat, which was placed under command of Lieut. Guest, who proceeded immediately to the Sir Herbert Compton, and asked for the Captain, who was not to be found; at last, a Portuguese on board the Compton, asid he was in command, and Mr. Guest at once demanded "how he dared to make prisoners of men under the American fag?" and demanded their release. The Portuguese replied he did not do it, and that he had no authority to set them free. Whereupon Lieut. Guest ordered his men to board, which was done with the greatest alscrity, and cut the prisoners from the mainmast, where they had been tied by the hair.

It was observed, at this moment, that some men on the

was done with the greatest alsective, and out the prisoners from the mainmast, where they had been tied by the hair.

It was observed, at this moment, that some men on the poop of the vessel were levelling their muskets at the American officer and Mr. Linklater, who accompanied him. Mr. Guest very energetically levelled his revolver at the Portuguese, telling him that on the first shot being fired he would blow his brains out. The Portuguese, in great alarm, immediately ordered his men to desist—the crew and boat were then taken off without further hindrance. There is no plea offered for this gross insult to the American flag, except that the boat had some shot on board, which it is in the habit of carrying for ballast.

Mr. Murphy, the United States Consul, in correspondence with the Taoutae on this subject, has laid down the doctrine, that under no pretence whatever shall properly or persons, while under the protection of the United States flag, be molected by the Chinese authorities with impunity. But if any claim is supposed by them to exist against persons er property under the United States flag, the complaint must be made to him, the only person known in the treaty to have the power of settlement.

The promptitude with which the United States Consul, and Captain Kelly attended to this complaint, and the energy with which Mr. Guest carried out his instructions, which were of a very delicate and difficult pature, are very praisworthy, and we hope will check be insolent bearing of those in command of the ex-Taoutae's ships, who are frequently firing, on some frevolous pretence, upon boats passing up and down the river.

We have already published the result of the first day's regatta, and announced the intelligence that anothe would take place yesterday. But it was decreed other

which was anchored near Robin's Reef light, and a few minutes after, at the signal, they raised their anchors, and gave other evidences of their intention to start; but the sails flapped idly against the masts, and a feeling of general disappointment pervaded the fleet as it became evident that there would be no regatta. The bay was as smooth as glass; there was not a breath of wind to moderate the intense heat of the sun; and except the steamers and row boats, everything on the water appeared to be without life or motion. The yachts drifted three or four miles in five hours, and at four o'clock were about opposite the second landing on Staten Island. Some of them, we believe, came to anchor there, while a few of the more persevering drifted on in the hope of a breeze springing up. It was, however, somewhat like cailing "apirits from the vasty deep," for when we last saw them, at half past four, there was hardly a ripple on the surface of the bay. As this was rather slow work, and as they had about thirty miles of a sail before nine o'clock, it is hardly probable that under such circumstances their spirit of perseverance held out so long. We may therefore set it down as certain that the regatives was abandoned, and that the club wisely concluded to defer it till the wind would prove more auspicious. NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Developements Relative to the Troubles with Spain.

Another Proposition to Annex the Sandwich Islands.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN BOSTON. QUARRELLING OF THE CRAZY ABOLITIONISTS.

THE SOUTHERN MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

Interesting from Washington.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN—SPECIAL
MESSENGERS FROM MADRID—MILITARY AND NAVAL
PREPARATIONS OF SPAIN—INTERESTING FROM THE
SANDWICH ISLANDS—NEW ANNEXATION PRO-

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1854. MASSISTON, June 2, 1854.

Letters and despatches received here by the Spanish Minister and at the State Department, give a few interesting facts as to the present state of affairs at Madrid.

According to one letter, two messengers had left Madrid; one from Mr. Soulé to Mr. Marcy, and the other from the government to Senor Cueto, the Spanish Minister. The last named messenger bears important instructions to Senor Pexuela. The tone of the despatches to Senor Cueto is warlike. The letter also states that Louis Nameleen has reled the most that the letter also states that Louis Napoleon has pledged his word to the Spanish Minister at Paris to the effect that he will stand by Spain against the United States in the Cuba quarrel.

The statement that six thousand troops are to be sent to Cuba is correct. They will leave in divisions of two

At the same time it is stated that General O'Donnell is hiding himself in Madrid, and preparing for a military insurrection, which is arranged to break out previous to the departure of the troops for Cuba. The Spanish Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to

Cubs. For these military and naval operations much money is needed. Government has made an unsuccessful call upon the bank of San Fernando. The Madrid authorities are in a very bad state of mind

about Cube; they fear that they will soon hear of ano-ther fillbustering expedition directed against that island. The English government has been questioned as to its attitude in the coming quarrel; the answers are unsatisfactory to Spain. er letters received here state that Mr. Soulé has

utterly falled in getting the Spanish government to listen even to the demands made in regard to the Black Warrior affair, and that he has written to the government here that there is no hope that any sort of redress can be had from the Spanish government, as they do not believe that the United States are in earnest. Upon the reassembling of both houses of Congress, pro-bably by Thursday of next week, President Pierce intends

to send in a message representing the critical position of our relations with Spain, and asking for an appropriation for the outfit and expense of two special commissioner to be despatched to Madrid, to assist Mr. Soulé in endes voring to bring about a satisfactory arrangement of all outstanding difficulties. This will be all that the President will deem necessary to say in regard to the matter

bably be Messrs. Dallas and Cobb, as announced in the HERAID more than a week ago, will be to demand the rerightand more than a week ago, will be to demand the re-call of Pesuela, to insist upon the Captain General for the future being clothed with diplomatic powers, so as to be able to settle any disputes which may arise hereaf-ter between the United States and Cuba, without reter between the United States and Cubs, without re-ferring the matter to Spain; and also to demand repara-tion for the various anti-second state of the list already communicated to Con-

gress.

Messrs. Cobb and Dallas are not to supersede Mr. Soulé. but to advise with him, and act as joint ministers. How Mr. Soulé will like it, has possibly not entered into the calculation of the people in this meridian.

It is not believed that Spain will acquiesce in these

demands, but it is supposed by the administration that, by adopting this deliberate course, taken in connection with the proclamation against filibusters, it demonstrate to the world that the United States were not the aggressors; and when that is accomplished, war with Spain and the acquisition of Cuba will be a popular and extremely moral consequence. This is the determiyou, and vouch for its being a strictly accurate report.

Mr. Greig, the United States Consul at Honolulu, to the effect that the King of the Sandwich Islands had renewed the application to be annexed to the United States, either as a territory or a state, and urged an immediate decision, on the ground that England and France were pressing him to such an extent that unless the United States interfere promptly there would no longer be an opportunity of doing so.

Mr. Greig replied, that he was without any instructions on to open negotiations, as a private individual, subject to the approval or otherwise of his government. It is ex-pected that the result of these negotiations will reach this city in the course of a month, and that they will present, directly, an application for admission into the Union, unless, indeed, some unforseen difficulty chould arise in adjusting the preliminaries between the Ring and Mr. Greig. It is understood our government is wholly uncommitted in the matter-discretion being judged by Mr. Marcy to be the better part of valor.

CONVICTS ESCAPED FROM THE PENITENTIARY. Two desperate villains, named Frank Camper and Joseph Allemander, escaped from the penitentiary this morning. The former was sentenced to eight years imterm for burglary, and half their terms had expired The officers are charged with culpable negligence, as

Burglary in East Albany.

ARRAY, June 2, 1854.

The dwelling house of Mr. Bullia, a lumber dealer in Fast Albany, opposite this city, was broken into at one o'clock this morning, and robbed of \$660—one-half in cash and the other in notes. Three convicts who have lately been discharged from the State prison are supposed to be the burglars.

Fatal Accident.

BUFFALO, June 2, 1854.

Mr. George Prevost, a highly respectable and well known citizen of this place, was accidentally shot white pigeon shooting. A gun in the hands of his companion went off, and the entire charge lodged in Prevost's threat, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and five children.

Marine Disaster.

Ballinoze, June 2, 1854.

The British brig En Avaunt, of Nova Scotis, had been found sunk near Savannsh harbor. She was seized as derelict, and would be raised and taken to Charleston.

Nothing is known of her crew. Markets.

New ORLEAM, May 30, 1854.

Cotton has declined 1/6. since the receipt of the America's news, middling being quoted at 78/6. The sales of the past two days have been 6,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 436,000 bales.

New ORLEANS, May 31, 1854.

Our cotton market continues dull, the business the past three days being only 7,000 bales. Midding is quoted at 7½c a 7½c. Ohio flour sells at 36 37. Corn is in moderate demand at unchanged rates, viz.: 55c. a 57c. Bacon is considerably lower, sides tetching only 5½c. Lard unchanged. Pork dull, and declining; sales of mess at \$12. Sight exchange on New York is at ½ premium. Molasses is at 12c. Sales of Rio Coffee were made at 10c. Cotton freights to Liverpool have declined to ½d.

Our cotton market has been firm to day, and the sales of Wednesday and Thursday foot up 9,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 7½c. a Sc. The stock on hand here is 250,000 bales. Flour is lower, sales of Chio having been made at \$6.50. Fork and bacon same as yesterday. Fair sugar sells at 3½c. Molasses has declined to 10c.

CHARLESTON, June 2, 1854.
Flormy weather restricted business in our cotton

In the afternoon, after a few remarks from the Rev.

Mr. Stetson, of Medford, S. S. Foerzz took the feor, and
made quite a long, rambling speech, in which, with characteristic boldness, he assailed the free soil party as
traitors to liberty and the rights of man. (Derhive shouts.) Gentlemen might cry as loud as they pleased said Mr. F., but it was a fact that even the whig party it said Mr. F., but it was a fact that even the whig party itself had never committed so vile, shameless and flagrant
an outrage on every principle dear to freemen, as the free
soilers had done, in elevating the renegate Caleb Cushing
to the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. (Loud applaune, with a few hisses.) Messra. Summer and Giddings also came in for a share of objuration for their
time serving course, and ex-Governor Boutwell was belabored without mercy as a lickspittle and a doughface.
(This was hissed very generally.) Mr. Foster wound upwith the declaration that the leaders of the free soil party
were not, at this day, so ready to take high anti-slavery
ground as were the whigs. (Great cheering, hisses and
eat calls.)

Mr. Ixmus, of Salem, felt called upon to make some
remarks in answer to the last speaker, whom he denounced as one who had made a business of going about to
preach abolition for the sake of a living. (Much disturbance.) He said he had done as much for the antislavery cause without pay as Mr. Foster had done with
pay.

Ww. I. Garmany was the next aneaker, but his re-

slavery cause without pay as Mr. Foster had done with pay.

WM. L. Garrison was the next speaker, but his remarks were rather fame.

In the evening Mrs. Emma R. Coz, of Buffalo, opened the ball with a well delivered harangue against slavery in general and the fuggitive slave law in particular.

Next came a slight contest between Messra Mellen, Mrs. darkness stiscked Mr. Mellen savagely as an intruder, full of absurdity, and one whom God never made for a public speaker.

Mr. Mulium rejoined, in high dudgeon.

Mrs. Josewinke Kupirk, of Obio, who succeeded, vented a quantity of abuse on the sity of Boston for its subservience to slavery.

The Chairman read the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved. That we would assure Richard H. Dans. Jr.

adopted:—
Resolved. That we would assure Richard H. Dana, Fr.,
and Char es M. Ellis, the connect of Anthony Burns, of our
warmest graditude and our deepest admiration for the
prompt and smerous devotion with which they has the chair
prompt and space devotion with which they has fee the
juncae which they have lartished in his defonce against his
kidnappers; and, whatever may be the success of their lakidnappers; and, whatever may be the success of their labors, we know that they will find their reward in the approhation of their ewn consciences, the grateful applaces to
he lovers of liberty throughout the world, and the houser
hie place they have won for themselves on the pages of their
country's history.

Mr. Garrison then got the floor, and entertained the
audience with a bitter attack on the Boston press in re
lation to the present slave case. The Courier came in for
an especial share of abuse.

The Martha Washington Conspiracy.

ALBANT, June 2, 1854.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of Tueeday learns from the clerk of the steamer Sultana, that when the Sultana passed Helena, Ark., Kissane and Cummius, two of the Martha Washington conspirators, were again in jail, having been re-arrested at the instance of the Grand Jury of the county, they having found true bills of indictment against both for murder and aron. The whole gang are now in jail. Kissane, it will be recollected, was admitted to bail, and Cummins was discharged.

The defeat of Lexington by Lecomte in the great four mile race over the Metairie course, at New Orleans, has mile race over the Metairie course, at New Orleans, has given rise to much controversy in sporting circles. It is argued by the friends of Lexington that his defeat was owing to a misapprehension on the part of his rider, who pulled him up at the expiration of the third mile, when at the top of his speed, supposing the race to be over. So confident are the friends of Lexington of his superiority as a four mile herse, that Mr. Ten Broeck, his owner, offers to run him over the Metairie Course at New Orleans, arging the quijkest time at made in the New Orleans, against the quickest time yet made in the New Oreans, against the quickest time yet made in the United States, for ten thousand dollars; or against any named horse for the same amount. He still further offers to run him over the Union Course, on Long Island, a like race, for from twenty to twenty-five thous lars, the party travelling to receive five thousand dollars as expenses. Mr. Ten Broeck's stable, including Lexing-ton and others, is now at Saratoga, exercising on the sand track in that vicinity, preparatory to their on Long Island, in the latter part of this month

The races on the new course at Herring Run, near Baltimori, will commence on Fucasian.

The entries are numerous, and a stirring time is antici-

A trotting match for \$400, mile heats, in harness—the horses to go singly, and the one making the best time to win the money—came off yesterday afternoon at the Union Course. The horses are owned at Rondout, and have trotted twice previously on the road together, the gray winning both the matches; and still the owner of the brown was not satisfied, and wanted a third trial. They were then brought to Long Island, and put in the hands of Hiram and Isaac Woodruff, and a great fuss was tisements. The race was a humbug, neither of the horses being able to go a mile in three minutes. Although horses being able to go a mile in three minutes. Although both of them would probably be serviceable to a butcher to take meat to market, or to carry milk around town, they have no business on a trotting track; and to come so far, make such a foss, and do so little, makes the affair ridiculous in the extreme. The following is a sum-

mary :- Friday, June 2.—Trotting match, \$400, to go agains | FRIDAY, June 2.—Trotting match, \$400, to go against time, mile heats. | H. Woodruff named br. g. Unknown. | 1 1 1. Woodruff named g. Hemlock. | 2 2 | Hiram's horse. | Isaac's horse. | Second mile. | 3:02 | First mile. | 3:14 | Second mile. | 3:13 | A trotting match for \$1,000, two m le heats, in harness, between b. m. Fanny D. and Mr. Hall's sorrel golding, will come off this afternoon over the Union Course.

Oblituary.

MRS. EMILY JUDSON (FANNY FORESTER.)

Mrs. Emily Judson, widow of the late Adoniram Jud.

son, missionary to Burmah, and popularly known in the

in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, 1st instant, aged about forty The maiden name of this lady, so highly celebrated in

religious and literary circles, was Emily Chubbuck. Her native place was Eaton, in Madison county, New York. She first became known to the public as a writer for periodicals, and under the assumed name of "Fanny Fores ter." she acquired great reputation as a writer of refined taste, and a style of composition which was much admired as unique and attractive, while the morality of her productions here a striking contrast to many of the ephemeral works of her cotemporaries. Her success as a writer for periodicals induced Miss Chubbuck to appear, under her literary cognomen of "Fanny Forester," as author of "Alderbrook," and other volumes, in the school of light literature, all inculcating moral lessons, and tending to increase her reputation as a female writer of great delicacy and elegance of style. In June, 1846, while she was in the height of her lite-rary popularity, Miss Chubbuck astonished her many

admirers by an entire change in her career and pursuits in announcing her resolution to devote herself to a mis in announcing her resolution to devote herself to a mis-sionary life, and of course leaving her native country with but doubtful prespects of a future return to her relatives and friends. At that time she became the third wife of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., Baptist missionary to Burmah, in Asia, and on the 11th of July she emberked, with her husband and other missionaries, in the ship Faneuil Hall, from Boston for India. They arrived at their place of destination in the month of November following.

The Rev. Dr. Judson was one of the most remarkable men among American missionaries, and enjoyed a high reputation in the Baptist church. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1788. He was a ducated and ordained as a clergyman of the Congregational church, and 1811 was sent by the Missionary Society of that was to Burmah, in company with the Rev. Mr. Newell. The missionary labors of Dr. Judson in Burmah, or Eastern India, extended over a period of about thirty-nine years, terminating with his death in September, 1850. While in Burmah his views respecting hapten underwent a change, in consequence of which he left the Congregationalists in 1814, and joined the Baptist church.

Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. Judson returned to the United States and for the left the resurred.

ist church.

Soon after the Could of her husband Mrs. Judson returned to the United States, and for the last two years has been in somewhat feeble health. Her publications since her return have not been numerous. Among them is an "Ollo of Domestic Verges."

In her personal appearance this lady was preposessing and pleasing, and agreeable in her manners and conversation. By an extensive circle of friends and acquaint ances she was highly esteemed for her Christian virtues and literary taste and attainments.

Hon Avera Parways long the Desident of the State

Hon. ANGUS PATERSON, long the President of the State Senate of South Carolina, died at his residence in Barn well, on the 26th ult.

On the 29th uit, the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Grant, of Woburn, Mass., was destroyed by fire, together with a part of the furniture. Loss about \$3,000. This was one of the first houses in New England in which Ann Lee and her followers from England took up their abote after their arrival in this country.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

The Pinele of the Fugitive Slave Come. ECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER—THE FUGITIVE RESTORED TO HIS MASTER—THE MILITARY—THERE RECEPTION BY THE POPULACE—SUPPRESSED EX-CITEMENT—DEPARTURE OF BURNS ON BOARD A REVENUE CUTTER—INCIDENTS, ETC.

TELEGRAPHIO.

the fugitive slave Burns was brought into the court room, attended by half a dozen men, the room being nearly filled with the guard provided by the Marshal to render aid, if necessary, in the enforcement of the de-cision, and each man provided with a pistol concealed

ander his dress.

At nine o' lock the Commissioner took his seat, and order was immediately secured. A few momer ts of stillness and anxious expectation succeeded. The counsel on each side soon came in, and along with them we noticed fesses. Parker and Wendell Phillips.

The Court said, the issue is between the parties under

the statute of the United States, and the respondent claims that it is unconstitutional. The provision is alike applicable to bond and free. When an officer arrests a ugitive he must identify the person; and it is only a ministerial act. A fugitive from law has a greater chance for escape than a fugitive from labor. Constitutional objections have been urged which have been decided by the courts, and they are settled and binding on this Court. The statute of 1850 has been decided as constitutional by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The Commissioner then quoted the words of the Chief Justice on the referred to the objects of the law and the constitution. the same spirit. It is said that the statute is cruel, and should not be executed. Will those who call it merci-less commit its administration to a merciless Judge? If think the statute constitutional, and it remains for me

are all which the Court has to consider; and the evidence of the claimant is that Anthony Burns was in Virginia. On the other side, it has been offered in testimony from many witnesses, to whom no imputation of interest can attach, who declare that the person claimed was in Bos-ton previous to the time he is said to have been in Virginia. Thus there is conflicting evidence on the subject of identity. This case, however, affords evidence of identity. Burns saluted his master by his Christian pame, and also Mr. Brent. Burns's conversation with his master was then recited. That a conversation of this kind took place, has been shown. This confirms and establishes the testimony of Mr. Brent; and my mind is satisfied as to identity. On the law and facts of the case, from him of a right to the fugitive.

At an early hour in the morning, a company of United States infantry, and a detachment of artillery, with a brass six-pounder from the Navy Yard, were stationed to guard the main entrance to the Court House. The crowd asembled rapidly, and by nine o'clock thousands had gathered in the neighborhood of Court square.

After the Commissioner's decision, Court square was cleared, and the artillery detachment went through cerevery avenue leading to the square, were packed with people. Many stores were closed, and several buildings were festooned with black. An intense feeling was

The Mayor issued the following proclamation:-

The Mayor issued the following proclamation:—
TO THE CTIMENS OF BOSTON:—To secure order throughout the city this day, Major General Edman's and the
Chief of Police will make such disposition of the respective forces under their command as will best promote
that important object, and they are clothed with full
discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land. All
well disposed citizens and other persons are urgently
requested to leave those streets which it may be found
necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstances to obstruct or molest any officers, civil or military,
in the lawful discharge of their duties.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

time there has been no outbreak. The cannon is placed The United States Infantry are still on guard at the

nain entrance. Burns will be taken down State street to Central wharf, between 1 and 2 o'clock, escorted by 145 United States troops, under command of Major Ridgely, including a detachment of United States artillery, with a nine-pounder cannon loaded with grape shot, and the men provided with twenty-four rounds of ball cartridges. Fifty policemen are stationed on Central wharf, where a large steamer John Taylor and taken to the revenue cutter Morris, which will then be towed to sea.

A coffin has just been suspended from a building corner

The entire First brigade have just left the Common and are marching down State street, the standards of the various compaties being saluted with hisses and

The people are wild with excitement.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M. The Light Dragoons, under Col. Wright, are now clearing a passage through State street, which is blocked up by a dense mass of negroes and whites. If the State troops were out of the way, it is the general opinion that a desperate attempt at rescue would be made.

The military line of State troops extends from Court square to Long wharf. In some instances, the pressure of the dense crowd, and their greans and hisses, have led to collisions, but none of a serious character have occurred. Mr. Grimes, the colored pastor of the Baptist of him at twelve o'clock. He appeared to be in good spirits. There are at least 20,000 persons in Court and State streets. Application was made to the Mayor to have the bells tolled, but he refused to give his consent. ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

all the streets leading into it are guarded with troops wharf for using exciting language. He was taken up State street by two policemen, and enthusiastically sheered all the way, while the policemen were greeted

probably, than ever before known in the present genera As early as eleven o'clock, windows, roofs, and every

available position to view the departure of the fugitive, were occupied. Thousands of women filled the balconies, and retained possession of the windows in Court and Stale streets, up to the time of his departure. Business was generally suspended, and many stores closed. After

was caused to persons who had notes to pay, and even the telegraph messenger boys had to suspend duty.

At a quarter past two o'clock Burns was taken from the Court House, and placed in a hollow square of one hundred special deputies of the United States Marshal, each armed with a cutlaws and revolver.

regiment of artillery, with a brass nine pounder, loaded with grape, under command of Major Ridgeley, United States Artillery, acted as a special escort. The United States troops numbered one hundred and forty five rank

braced the lancers and light dragoons, with a regiment of infantry, and another of artillery—altogether one

thousand men.

The entire police force of the city was also engaged, and rendered efficient service.

As the escort proceeded down Court and State streets to the wharf, the several companies who had kept the avenues leading thereto, closed file into column, and the full force concentrated on the wharf Burns was put on

The wharves and vessels in the vicinity were crowded barkation. The United States marines and the troops

labor of gatting the field p'ece, which was drawn in the

At a quar, ter past three o'clock everything was on board, and the word to cast off was iven. At precisely twenty minutes p at three, the steamer awang from the wharf, and process 'ed down the harbor to the revenue cutter Merris, in wasting off Fort independence.

The cutter, after readiving Burns on board, with half a foren officers who accompany him, sailed for Worfells,

gathered to witness the final close of the fugitive servences. Thousands were present from the country, many having come seventy or eighty miles. All the streets

tempted to drive his team through the military line, and one of his horses—a valuable animal—was killed by a stab from a bayonet. The crowd cried, "Shame, shame," and made a rush, when the commander of the company, A. H. Evans, Captain of the Boston Artillery, greatly excited, gave the order to fire. Col. Boyd, of the staff, bearing the order a murred his hears in Control of the staff, hearing the order, spurred his herse in front of the c pany and prevented the execution of the order.

Several persons were arrested for disorderly conduct, and three or four badly hurt. A well dressed ciderly man was conveyed to the hospital, his head being cut Joseph K. Hayes, Captain of Police, resigned his office

at noon to-day, refusing to do duty in the slave matter.

In some of the adjoining towns, as soon as the readition of Burns was announced, the bells were telled for one

THE PERLING ELSEWHERE

PAWTUCKET, June 2, 1854.

The surrender of Anthony Burns has been generally announced throughout New England, and causes a prefound sensation. The bells are tolling here, and in most found sensation. The bells are tolling here, and in m

Sympathy and Aid for the Victim of the Boston Mob.

[From the Washington Union, June 1.]

The following resolution, offered by Senator Adams, of Mississippi, passed the Senate yesterday by a unanimous vote:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a suitable pension for the support of the widow and children, if any, of the late James Batcholder, of Massachusetts, who was killed white assisting the Marshal of the United States for that State in executing an act of Congress.

the United States for that State in executing an act of Congress.

It will be recollected that a similar resolution, offered in the House on Monday, did not receive a majority—doubtless because the practice in such cases was not made known by the mover, Mr. Faulkner, who had no opportunity to explain it. We learn that there is abundant precedent for such action as has been had by the Senate. One case is sufficient. By the Statutes at Large, 6th volume, page 17, we perceive that \$2,000 was allowed by Congress to the widow and children of Robert Forsyth, Marshal of Georgia, who was killed while executing the process of the United States government. It has often been remarked—and we repeat it here upon high authority—that the eminent statesman, the lamented John Forsyth, of Georgia, and his brother, were both educated upon the fund thus opportunely voted by Congress to their mother.

Epitaph to James Batchelder.

The following has been published as a suitable epitaph to Mr. James Batchelder, who was killed at the abolition riot in Boston:—

JAMES BATCHELDER, aged 24 years, who, on the 20th day of May, 1864, in the City of Boston, in the City of Boston, in the very Temple of Law, and in the performance of his duty as a polic DEFENDING THE LAW AND ITS BANGUARY From illegal force and violence, was MURDISED BY A MOR, instigated to riot and bloodshed, in the name of HUMANITY AND PHENDON, by Theodore Parker, a minister of the Gospel of Peace, by Wendell Phillips, a wealthy citizen of Boston, and by other kindred solvits, and advocate

CONSTABLE MYERS ACQUITTED BY THE JUSTICES
STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The following communication was handed us for publication by the District Attorney of Rockland county. R on Sunday last, and to the verdict of a Coroner's jury of this city, who held an inquest upon the body of the

victim :-In behalf of the criminal authorities of the county of Rockland, I beg leave through the medium of your journal to lay before the public a statement in relation to

In behalf of the criminal authorities of the county of Rockland, I beg leave through the medium of your journal, to lay before the public a statement in relation to the alleged "deliberate murder of Bernard Relijy" by Geo. Myers, at Haverstraw, in and county. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the city of New York, after finding that said Relijy came to his death by a ball or alugined from a pistol by Geo. Myers, calls unon the eriminal authorities of Rockland county to thoroughly investigate the matter, and charges them with a shameful neglect of duty.

At the very time when that inquest was held and verdict rendered in the city of New York, Geo. Myers was in the custody of the sheriff of Rockland county and lodged in jail, by virtue of a commitment issued by the justices to whom he had surrendered himself on Sunday night last, and of whom he had demanded an examination. John Hunting and Alfred Hazard, Eagrs. had appointed Wednesday morning, the 31st uit., at 10 o'clock, as the time for the examination of Myers. The District Attorney of the county was notified of it and was present. He made a motion to adjourn the examination until the following morning, so that he might secure the attendance of those witnesses who had left the place to be present at the inquest in New York, and upon which they were sworn by Coronor Hilton. Pursuant to the adjournment, the examination was proceeded with on Thursday, and continued throughout the entire day. After the case had been faithfully investigated and fully submitted, the Lastices acquitted George Myers from the charge. The Landerstraw of the public The facts connected with the rivor in this case was discharged from arrefit. The authorities or Rockland county only ask that the truth be made known and they are willing to assume the responsibility of their acts, and to submit to the just judgment of the jury or the public. The facts connected with their action in this case was misunderstood by one who detailed what he had seen, and what conversations had taken place with

ing last. HAVERSTRAW, June 2, 1854.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL FAIL.—An inquest was held yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, by Coroner Hilton, upon the body of John Burns, a carman, who died from a fracture of the skull, received the day previous by falling from his cart upon the curb stone. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 52 years of age.

Enowskp.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, found in the East river, near the foot of Rutgers street. The deceased had ark hair and whiskers, and was about 45 years of age. He was dressed in blue overalls and brogans, and appeared to have been in the water about three weeks. The jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning.

Police Intelligence.

A Good Appointment by the Commissioner of Police.—
Mr. Robert Brown, for many years past one of the efficient
Sergeants of Police at the Chief's office, was yesterday
re-appointed. Mr. Brown will continue his position at
the Chief's office.

Youthy il Burglars.—Two boys, named Michael Sullivan and Jeremiah Foley, were yesterday arrested,
charged with breaking into the store of Eliis & Robertson,
No. 447 Water street, and stealing a chest of tea. They
were taken before Justice Welch and committed for trial.

Dering Burglars.—At 3 o clock yesterday morning, a
daring attempt was made by three burglars to break into
the boot and shee store of Sammis & Haviland. A clerk
who slept in the store was awakened by the noise they
made, and discharged the contents of four barrels of revolver at them. They beat a hasty retreat and a store of a
arrest. This is the second attempt which.

Week been made by burglars, to affect a \$8.25. Swine.—Se
week been made by burglars, to affect a \$8.25. Swine.—Se
week been made by burglars, to affect a \$8.25. Swine.—Se
Se a \$9.4. At retail for